

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ~~SECRET~~ REPORT

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- (a) The class of 1930 probably registered first in September 1949 at the Voenkomat and was inducted in July 1950.

- (b) The class of 1931 first registered in September 1950 and received either "110" hours training or some other para-military training by the local Voenkomat in October 1950. The class was called for induction for a second time in December 1950 and was actually inducted in two installations in 1951: one half in February 1951, the other half in July 1951. This is the only class now arriving in Germany. Fifteen replacements from the class of 1931 arrived in the 39th Guards Rifle Division in the fall of 1951.

No women were drafted in any of the given classes.

only exceptionally skilled men of the armaments industry were deferred and that crippled and one-eyed men were rejected.

2.

all men, except those deferred or rejected, are taken for military service by the Voenkomat.

3. Since the end of World War II, all men have been drafted at the age of 20. If some were drafted at the age of 19, it was because the 19th birthday was closer to the induction date than the 20th birthday.

4. In the Soviet Zone of Germany in June 1949 a group of 280 reserve officers, ranging in rank from junior lieutenant up to and including captain. The 280 officers were all demobilized officers, recalled to active duty by the Moscow Military District and sent to the Soviet Zone by train (special cars attached to a regular train) under supervision of one of the officers in the group. The trip took two days via Moscow-Minsk-Brest-Poznan-Frankfurt/Oder. In Brest the officer in charge of the group showed the orders for the entire group to the border police; all 280 officers were checked for identification, but no examinations of persons or luggage were made. All were asked if they still possessed Soviet currency and were told to spend it or mail it home. Aside from this four or five hour stop in Brest, there were no other lengthy stops. At the Polish border in Poznan a Polish officer walked through the cars and looked at the occupants but did not speak to them or ask for identification.

5. In Frankfurt/Oder was a replacement depot. This depot was known only as Depot #1.

Personnel officers or GOFG were at the depot to select officers for various units. A Lieutenant Colonel of GOFG selected 15 officers from the group of 280 which had arrived, and instructed to proceed to Weimar (5059N-1119E); from Weimar to the 932nd Separate AAA Battalion in Naumberg (5149N-1149E).

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6. [redacted] some
reserve AAA officers were sent to the Far East
[redacted]

7. Classes were demobilized as follows:

NCOs, class of 1926: spring 1950

Privates, class of 1927: fall 1950

NCOs, class of 1927: June 1951

NCOs and Privates, class of 1928: Sep to Nov 51

The class of 1929 is still in service in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

8. In October 1951, an order was issued by the Ministry of Defense in Moscow, [redacted]

[redacted] to the effect that each AAA Battalion (of rifle divisions only) was to activate an AAA MG Company with a T/O of 60 officers and EM and a T/E of 16 12.7mm MGs. [redacted]

9. The actual strength of all units of the 39th and 57th Guards Rifle Divisions was up to full wartime T/O. [redacted]

10. In both the 932d Separate AAA Battalion and the 935th Separate AAA Battalion the majority of NCOs were of the class of 1929 and the majority of privates were of the 1930 and 1931 classes. [redacted] The 932d Separate AAA Battalion had 26 regular army officers and two reserve officers. The 935th Separate AAA Battalion had 25 regular army officers and three reserve officers.

11. Officers get 45 days leave plus 15 days travel time annually; this time must be taken all at once and is not accumulative; [redacted] EM can get leave only in emergencies. Action for the leave must be initiated by the respective Voenkomat in the USSR, is sent to GOFQ for approval, and is then forwarded through channels to the unit CO of the EM concerned. [redacted]

12. [redacted] 320 reserve officers ranking from junior lieutenant up to and including captain had been recalled in his group. [redacted]

[redacted] All 320 of the reserve officers were AAA officers. [redacted]

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The recall was for an indefinite period. [redacted]
 [redacted] the recall was to be completed at retirement age.
 The 320 recalled officers were 25 to 35 years of age. [redacted]

[redacted] 280 of the recalled reserve officers went to
 the Soviet Zone of Germany, and [redacted] the other 40
 were sent to the Far East. [redacted]

GOFQ officers at Depot #1 in Frankfurt/Oder assigned the
 280 officers to various Soviet Zone units. The average time
 in service of the recalled reserve officers was from six to

[redacted] Reserve officers [redacted] get no training
 while on reserve status. [redacted]

13.

[redacted] Youths enter
 factory work schools at the age of 14-16 and thus have
 graduated by the time they are of military age. [redacted]
 [redacted] all factory work school graduates are inducted except
 for important key personnel in various armament factories and
 research centers. [redacted]

[redacted] no
 information about the proportion of males to females called
 for labor service, but 70% of all factory employees are women.

14. [redacted] female officers, EM, and civilians in the Soviet forces
 in Naumburg [redacted] worked as translators, interpreters, censors,
 and as MGB personnel. [redacted] numerous female physicians and
 nurses in the Naumburg, Ohrdruf and Weimar hospitals. In
 the therapeutic clinic of the 8th Army Hospital in Weimar,
 [redacted] there were two female
 physicians and 10 female nurses for the 30 officer patients.
 In August 1951 there was an influx of Soviet women, aged
 16 to 25, into the Soviet Zone of Germany. [redacted]
 200 of these women were assigned to each division. There
 were about 200 in Eisenach, 200 in Naumburg, and 200 in
 Ohrdruf. These women were employed as typists in headquarters
 and orderly rooms, and as charwomen and waitresses. They wore
 regular army uniforms with the shoulderboards of the branch
 to which they were assigned but were considered as civilians
 and lived separately. [redacted]

[redacted] a GOFQ order in May 1951 [redacted]

[redacted] stated that Soviet women due to arrive in
 the Soviet Zone of Germany were to get regular military train-
 ing in close order drill, physical training, political indoctrina-
 tion, discipline, etc., but no weapons training. [redacted]

[redacted] they had no previous military training either
 in the USSR or in the Soviet Zone of Germany. [redacted]

[redacted] the female personnel had been brought into the
 Soviet Zone of Germany to replace all German employees, thus
 to eliminate fraternization and contact with Germans in an
 effort to tighten security generally. The [redacted] Separate
 AAA Battalion had one Soviet woman who was a waitress, but

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three more were scheduled to replace the three German waitresses of the unit.

15.

The orders stated that the NCOs of the class of 1927 would be returned to their respective military districts for separation from the service. There may be several more military districts

Military Districts of the USSR

White Sea (Belomorskiy)	headquarters in	Murmansk
Leningrad	"	Leningrad
Baltic (Pribaltiiskiy)	"	Riga
White Russian (Belorusskiy)	"	Minsk
Carpathian (Priikarpatskiy)	"	Kishinev
Odessa	"	Odessa
Kiev	"	Kiev
Don	"	Rostov
Gorki	"	Gorki
Voronezh	"	Voronezh
Moscow	"	Moscow
Turkestan	"	Tashkent
Transcaucasian (Zakavkaskiy)	headquarters unknown	
Transbaikal (Zabaikalskiy)	"	
South Ural	"	
North Ural	"	
Maritime (Primorskiy)	"	
Volga (Privolzhskiy)	"	
Siberian (Sibirskiy)	"	
Far East (Dalnevostochniy)	"	

the Gorki and Voronezh military districts were activated in 1950

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